

three years may be required for full development. "Neither Goës," he says, "nor Boeck has been successful in figuring the species; especially in the work of the latter author the head with the rostrum is quite erroneous, while it is precisely the characteristic form of this part of the body that is the best mark of distinction between *Oediceros lynceus* and *Oediceros microps*, which in many respects stand extremely near together." The figures given by Goës seem to agree with the form *microps* as to the head and the form *lynceus* as to the telson; it is possible, therefore, that Goës had a form intermediate between the other two, which are recognised both by Sars and Schneider as extremely close to one another. The mouth-organs in the Challenger specimen closely agree with the account given by Schneider in regard to *Oediceros lynceus*, but whereas he says that in the mandibles both plates are divided into six or seven tolerably acute teeth, I find on the left mandible the secondary plate divided into five rather strong teeth, and on the right mandible more weakly constructed, with numerous denticles, only the lowest of which deserves to be called a tooth. "In the first maxillæ the outer plate has two shorter furcate and five longer serrate spines; the inner plate is broadly oval with one simple and one plumose seta at the apex." Schneider calls attention to the fact that Boeck speaks of two plumose setæ. It is possible that there may be some variation between individuals in these minute details; thus, in the Challenger specimen, on one of the maxillæ one of the furcate spines has an additional tooth by the side of the shorter arm of the fork. In the lower antennæ the gland-cone is narrow and produced. On the telson, besides the two spinules at the flattened or slightly insinuate apex, there is on each lateral margin a little cilium above the rounded apical corner, and a little above this cilium a group of two or three minute cilia, none of these appendages being visible except under a tolerably high power of the microscope.

*Locality*.—Station 49, south of Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 20, 1873; lat. 43° 3' N., long. 63° 39' W.; depth, 85 fathoms; bottom, gravel, stones; bottom temperature, 35° 0. One specimen. Dredged.

#### Genus *Halimedes*, Boeck.

- 1865. *Oediceros (pars)*, Goës, Crust. amph. maris Spetsb., p. 11.
- 1870. *Halimedes*, Boeck, Crust. amph. bor. et arct., p. 89.
- 1876.     "      Boeck, De Skand. og Arkt. Amph., p. 281.
- 1882.     "      Sars, Oversigt af Norges Crustaceer, p. 96.
- 1883.     "      Schneider, Norges Oedicerider, p. 32.
- 1884.     "      Schneider, Crust. og Pycn. Kvaenangsfjorden, p. 91.
- 1886. *Monoculodes*, Gerstaecker, Bronn's Klassen und Ordnungen, Bd. v. Abth. ii. p. 502.

For the original definition of the genus, see Note on Boeck, 1870 (p. 400). Schneider, in 1883, gives the following definition:—

"Side-plates of the third and fourth pair very large, generally almost entirely